

The National Geographic Magazine

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

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WASHINGTON

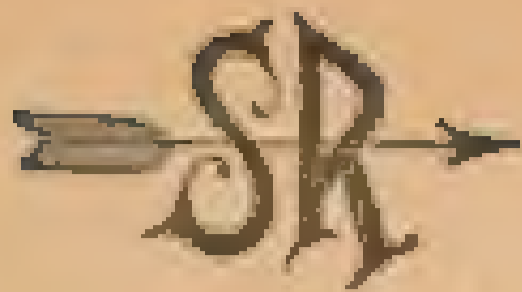
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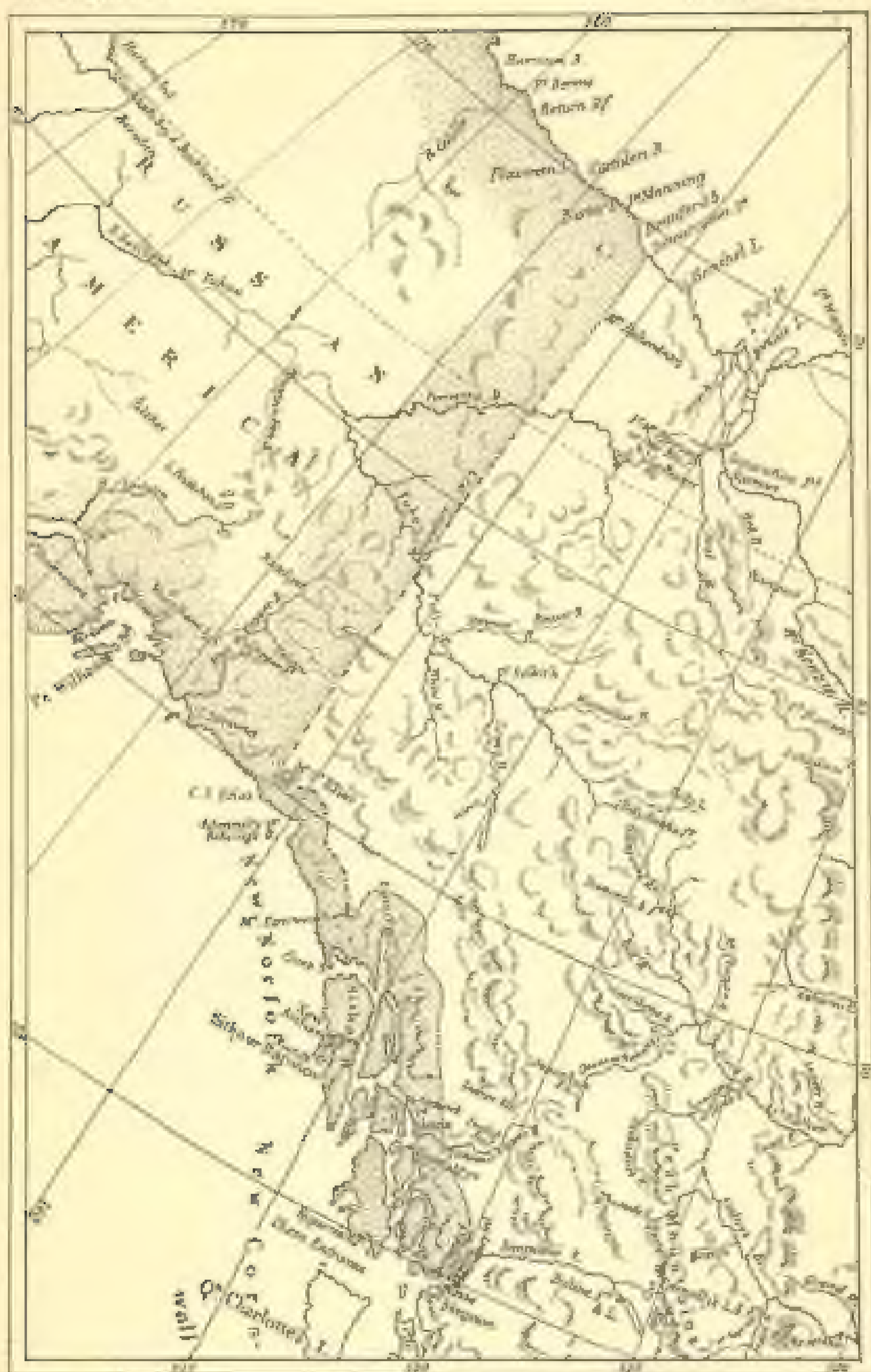
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HUGHES-BOEY COMPANY MAP

* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 21st July and 10th August, 1877.

Note.—The Russian territory, colored yellow on original map, is indicated by dotted portion.

THE National Geographic Magazine

Vol. X

NOVEMBER, 1899

No. 11

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

By Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,

Ex-Secretary of State

In the letter of the President of the Geographic Society inviting me to prepare a paper for THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, he expressed a desire that I should discuss the Alaskan boundary, because it was a subject that most deeply concerns our people and the paper would be a timely contribution toward its proper consideration. In accepting the invitation, I feel that I must confine my presentation of the topic to the facts accessible to any student of the events of the period and avoid all reference to pending negotiations.

Happily, however, the material at hand for an accurate understanding of the subject is abundant and within reach of the inquirer. Its history had its inception three-quarters of a century ago; yet few negotiations among nations of such a date are accompanied by so great a mass of concurrent documents and facts to explain the motives and objects had in view by the interested parties, and to make apparent the understanding of these parties as to the effect of the negotiations after their conclusion. The Alaskan boundary is fixed by the treaty of 1823 between Russia and Great Britain, and every step of the anterior negotiations was carefully recorded at the time, and the seventy or more years following the celebration of the treaty are marked by repeated acts of the contracting parties and those claiming under them, explaining their interpretation of that instrument.

The treaty of 1823 grew out of the issuance by the Emperor of Russia of an imperial ukase in 1821, the purport of which,

briefly stated, was (1) a claim by Russia to exclusive jurisdiction on the high sea extending 100 miles from the coast of Asia above latitude $45^{\circ} 50'$ north and from the northwest coast of America above latitude 51° north; and (2) a prohibition to all foreign vessels to land upon or trade with the natives on any part of the coasts indicated.* This claim brought forth a prompt and vigorous protest from both the United States and Great Britain, which was soon followed by negotiations between Russia and the two latter governments. It was early made known that Russia was prepared to withdraw its claim to exclusive jurisdiction in the Pacific ocean and would not insist upon its territorial claim to the coast of America below latitude 55° .† As the United States was advancing no serious claim to the territory north of that line, it found little difficulty in reaching an accord, and a treaty between Russia and the United States was signed April 17, 1824, nearly a year before an agreement was reached with Great Britain.

The chief object had in view by Great Britain in its protest and subsequent negotiations was to secure the withdrawal by Russia of her claim to exclusive jurisdiction in the Pacific ocean. At that period Great Britain was the rising power of the world in maritime commerce, the United States being its next competitor, and it made good use of the latter to aid in bringing about this withdrawal. At that day the vast territory of North America lying between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean above latitude 55° was almost a *terra incognita*, and, with the immense areas to the east of the mountains still unoccupied except by a few trading posts, the country was held in little estimation by Great Britain. A few navigators had skirted the coast and enterprising American traders had held some intercourse with the Indians living immediately on tide-water, but none but the Russians had penetrated any distance inland. Only one British trading post was established in this region west of the Rocky mountains, on the line of 55° , and that 120 miles from the ocean, and there was not one above that line.‡

But we are not left to infer from these historical facts what was the ruling motive and object of Great Britain in opening and prosecuting negotiations with Russia, for these are explicitly stated in the instructions given by the Secretary for Foreign

* *For and Against American Expansion*, 1898, vol. iv, p. 278, for full text of Russian claim.

† *Ibid.*, p. 300. — *Ibid.*, p. 281.

Affairs, George Canning, to the British negotiators. At the very inception of the negotiations he directed the attention of the first negotiator, Sir Charles Bagot, to "the extravagant assumption of maritime jurisdiction" as the essential point to be adjusted, and as Russia was prepared to waive her pretensions, the mode and degree of disavowal was to be so made as to least offend the national dignity of Russia.* It was therefore determined that it would be made more easy for Russia to retire from its maritime claim under cover of a treaty of limits. This is made clear in the instruction given by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, December 8, 1824, to Sir Stratford Canning, who had succeeded Mr Bagot in the negotiations. He says :†

"The whole negotiation grows out of the ukase of 1821. So entirely and absolutely true is this proposition that the settlement of the limits of the respective possessions of Great Britain and Russia on the northwest coast of America was proposed by us as a mode of facilitating the adjustment of the differences arising from the ukase by enabling the court of Russia, under cover of the more comprehensive arrangement, to withdraw, with less appearance of concession, the offensive pretensions of that edict.

"It is comparatively indifferent to us whether we hasten or postpone all questions respecting the limits of territorial possession on the continent of America, but the pretensions of the Russian ukase of 1821 to exclusive dominion over the Pacific could not continue longer unrepelled without compelling us to take some measure of public and effectual remonstrance against it.

"You will . . . declare without reserve that the point to which alone the solicitude of the British government and the jealousy of the British nation attach any importance is the doing away (in a manner as little disagreeable to Russia as possible) of the effect of the ukase of 1821."

Near the close of this instruction, which was quite lengthy, Secretary Canning, impressed with the importance of the main object, repeats himself in these words :

"It remains only in recapitulation to remind you of the origin and principles of this whole negotiation.

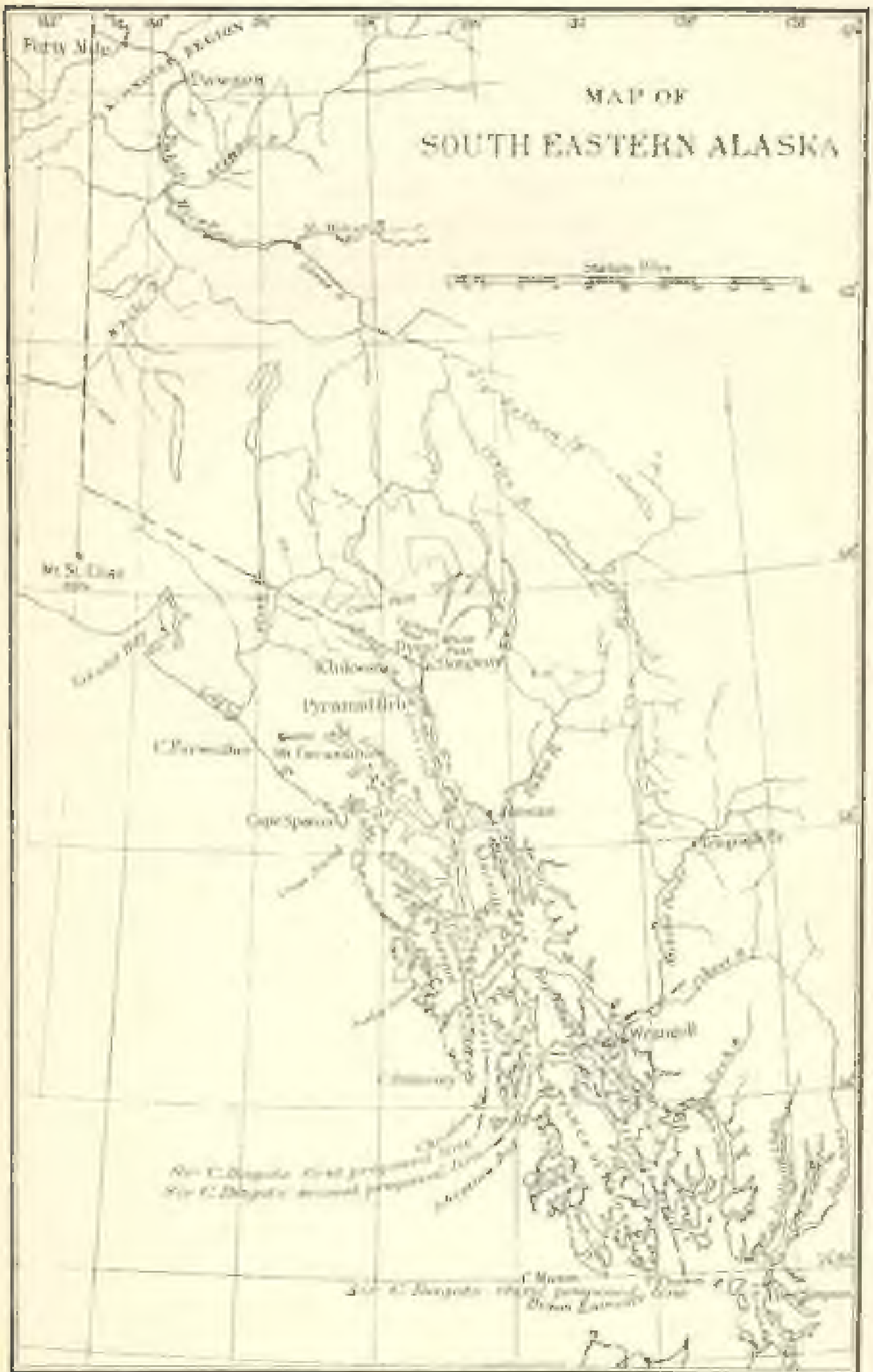
"It is not on our part essentially a negotiation about limits.

"It is a demand of the repeal of an offensive and unjustifiable arrogation of exclusive jurisdiction over an ocean of unmeasured extent. . . .

"We negotiate about territory to cover the remonstrance upon principle."‡

With this object in view and under these instructions, the negotiations were initiated at St. Petersburg. It will not be possible to follow them in all their details, which are set forth in

* *Id.*, 463. † *Id.*, 468. ‡ The latter appears in the original. § *Id.*, 468.



Prepared by the Office of the U. S. Agent and Knowledge, Bureau, Department of the Interior.

MAP No. 1

W. C. Dwyer's Proposals, 1888.

the published correspondence of the British negotiators with the foreign office and of the Russian negotiators with their ambassador in London. I can only give the leading features. It having been determined that the treaty of limits should be agreed upon as a cover to the more essential stipulation to be contained in it, to wit, the disavowal of the maritime jurisdiction, the negotiators, in the first instance, addressed themselves to a fixation of the east-and-west line, or, more particularly, to the point on the northwest coast of America which should limit the possessions of the two governments. From the first moment the boundary was broached Russia had indicated that it would rest its claim to territory on the line of latitude 55° , being the limit fixed by the Emperor Paul in the charter of 1799 to the Russian American Company, and which had never been objected to by Great Britain.*

Sir Charles Bagot, however, in the first instance, proposed "a line drawn through Chatham strait to the head of Lynn canal, thence northwest to the 140° of longitude"† (see map No. 1). This line was rejected by the Russian negotiators, and, at the request of Mr Bagot, they submitted a counter-proposal, which was in effect the same as that suggested in the first instance above mentioned, the line of latitude 55° ; but "as the parallel of 55° would divide Prince of Wales island," they proposed to start the boundary line at the southern extremity of that island, and thence "follow Portland channel up to the mountains which border the coast,"‡ The Russian proposal was met by a second proposition from Sir Charles Bagot, to wit, "a line traced from the west toward the east along the middle of the channel which separates Prince of Wales and Duke of York islands from all the islands situated to the north of the said islands until it touches the mainland,"§ This was likewise rejected, and he then made a third and final proposal of "a line drawn from the southern extremity of the strait called 'Duke of Clarence sound' through the middle of this strait to the middle of the strait which separates Prince of Wales and Duke of York islands from all the islands lying north of those islands, thence toward the east through the middle of the same strait to the mainland,"¶

This last British proposition was rejected by the Russian negotiators in a paper of some length, in which they set forth the situation of the parties in interest, and why it was impossible for Russia to modify its proposal. They show that the parties whose

* 10, 301, 302. † 16, 333. ‡ 16, 421. § 16, 428. ¶ 16, 605.

interests were involved were, on the British side, the Hudson's Bay Company, which was pushing its posts across the Rocky mountains towards the coast, and the Russian American Company, which was in possession of the islands and maintaining a profitable trade with the natives on the mainland, and that unless the latter was protected by a strip of the coast on the mainland, that company would be without a support (*point d'appui*), and would be exposed to the competition of establishments on the mainland which it was their purpose to exclude.* The motive of the Russian negotiators in insisting upon a strip of the coast is also shown in the report of M. Poletov, one of the Russian plenipotentiaries, to the ministry for foreign affairs of the earliest conferences with Mr Bagot, in which he said the Russian American Company "had mainly in view the establishment of a barrier at which would be stopped, once for all, to the north and to the west of the coast allotted to our American company, the encroachments of the English agents of the . . . Hudson's Bay Company" (M. Poletov to Count Nesselrode, November 3, 1823).

On the other hand, the main purpose of the British plenipotentiary in the particular negotiation above referred to was to secure for British traders a foothold on the Pacific ocean as far above the latitude of $54^{\circ} 40'$ as possible. In reporting the result of his conferences to the British foreign office, he says: "Our chief objects were to secure . . . the embouchures of such rivers as might afford an outlet for our fur trade into the Pacific."¹ He further states that his object in presenting the line of Clarence strait was to "preserve uninterrupted our access to the Pacific ocean," and he adds that the line of the Portland channel "would deprive His Britannic Majesty of sovereignty over all the islets and small bays lying between latitude 56° and $54^{\circ} 45'$, . . . of essential importance to His [Hudson Bay's] commerce."²

The negotiators were brought face to face with their conflicting claims, the one side insisting that it must have a strip of territory on the mainland in order to keep the Hudson's Bay Company from the ocean opposite their islands, and the other insisting that the Hudson's Bay Company must have possession of such part of that territory and the inlets as would afford it access to the ocean. Mr Bagot informed the Russian negotiators that he had made his "ultimate proposition," and, being told by them

* *Id.*, *loc. cit.* ¹ *Id.*, *ib.* ² *Id.*, *loc. cit.*

that the Russian demand was "that they must take no notice upon the negotiation as described by you," he responded that he should "consider the present case as necessarily suspended," and "very warmly and cordially broken off."

Capt. Vass. Iversen sent to the Russian ambassador an account of the negotiations and their abrupt termination, a copy of which was handed to Secretary Gannig. In the report he presents "and likewise" a large number of extracts of his conversations with Iversen to Great Britain. These were, first, an agreement to "allow two maritime, commercial, secret, to give the Russian territory from latitude 54° to 54° 45' and to grant from north to the British position in a narrow by the rivers of the coast from the Russian territory to the "national" and fourth, to "open the British trade" the same, after showing that the country was only seeking to find what to enterprise in the west and, concluding the report of the two nations, "we wish to keep and the British company wish to continue to agree to the point of view which the English have more to be of the stop of territory on the map and— and represented up in the case of the necessity which required the Russian to assist, and to a new contract for opening the same conclusion. Russia cannot state other conditions that we will have to carry out and we will have to expect some more cases as a part of the end."

The negotiations of Russia were now to be discontinued, and it was with the following necessary and urgent report of the Ambassador in London that Sir Charles Bagot would be "satisfied" to put it with certain qualifications, the terms last proposed by the Russian government. The final conditions referred to the "boundary" of the coast of north to north by "Russia on the northern," to the boundary by the vicinity of "McKellin" and the free use of the rivers, some, the same waters which to be assigned to Russia were "not," and "In the future, we wish to see the same as you, Secretary of the Republic." There are two points which are not to be settled by Your Excellency: the first, "the question of the right of land to be owned by Russia on the coast" and second, "the right of resorting to the fishing and waters connected to Russia."

The second paragraph in a more direct manner to be seen in a point. In the interval a treaty had been signed between Russia and the United States, whereby the latter had secured the right

clearly established the facts as to the result of the negotiations, that Russia was to have a continuous strip of territory on the mainland from the shore of the sea to the Three-Ringed City, understood that as a reward for the cession of the strip the southern boundary of Russian Alaska was to be fixed at the Humber Bay Company's settlement near the delta of the Yukon, recognizing that this could be a determination of the Russian line. The purpose for which the strip was established would be defeated if it was to be broken in any part of its course by a dot or strip of the sea extending to British territory beyond the strip of territory so established, and the former waters of the ocean should be sea, and not Russian territory, and were to be impassable to a British war vessel without express license. It was been understood that the negotiators intended to make a settlement, reported that the negotiators were prepared to go far from off and only reserve of what Great Britain could claim on this point. Finally, the strip of territory was to be its entire length wide in its extent, the only exception that was made to that to its extent where it intersected a river to a lake or waterway, between the two countries. The "seaward line" proposed by Great Britain was rejected, as there was no indication that navigation points were to constitute the line.

A fourth fact, not material to our main theme, is acquired from the record of the negotiations and the sea, by Secretary of State, dated January 17, 1866, when it was decided to wait, but while the British government was still to restrict the limits of its settlement or as wide as possible, it was preparing in 1866 for the revocation of the case of 1822 if Russia was persistent in her demand for a strip of land for a distance of 100 miles and to have the line to the Arctic ocean drawn along the 145° of longitude, thus giving to Russia a strip more than three times as wide as she obtained, and the whole of the Yukon gold districts.

We come now to the provisions of the treaty and I would now extend our attention to those provisions which there are existing differences. Article III in defining the first section of the boundary, provides that "commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which lies on the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude, and the said boundary shall ascend to the mouth of the Chukchi Bay

AMERIQUE

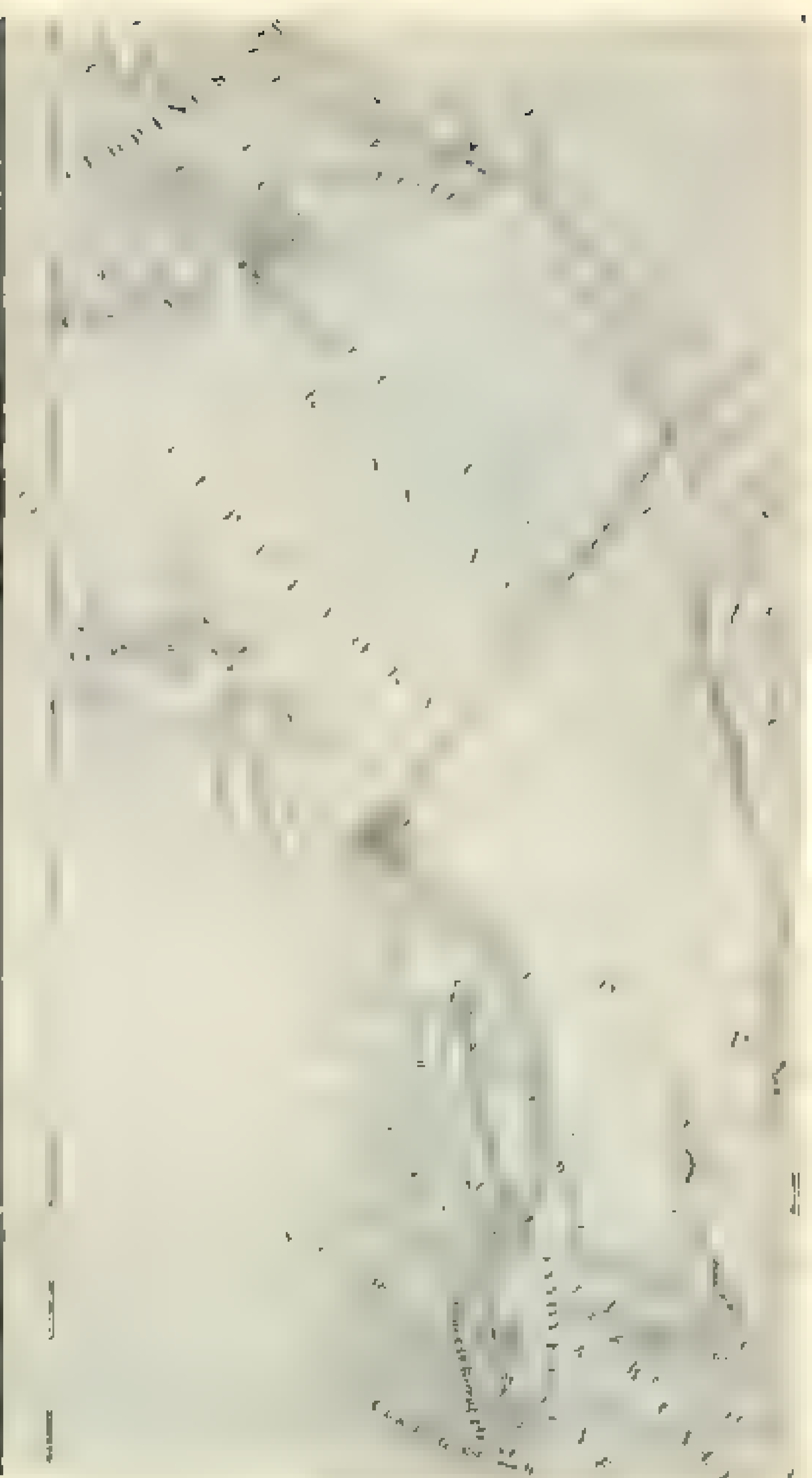
RUSSIE



The remaining article to be inserted is the seventh, which provides "that for the space of ten years . . . the exercise of the two powers of fishing according to the respective regulations shall be fully and absolutely free to each, without any restriction whatever as to the number and size, the age, sex, and season of the season when caught, subject to the purpose of the exercise of fishing with the net-vee." I have already referred to the fact that the negotiations were broken off because the British promptly insisted that the liberty to frequent those "inland sea gulfs, bays, and creeks" should be made perpetual and that the negotiations were renewed upon the basis of the provisions granted in the Russo-American treaty of 1824. The language of article IV of which is as follows: "during a term of six Chinese months," was copied into the British treaty. "Three years" previously it was inserted with any other interpretation of the treaty. It was the complete sovereignty of Alaska, which included a strip of territory on the mainland which bordered upon the shores of the sea, but none of the waters of a bay or gulfs extending from the ocean into the mainland. It was then the nearest when the subsequent history respecting the provision of article IV of the American and article VII of the British treaty is recorded. At the expiration of the term of ten years the Russian minister in Washington gave notice to the government of the United States that the privilege had expired and a notification to that effect was immediately published in the United States. Persistent efforts were made by the United States to have the privilege extended for another period of ten years, but it was firmly refused by Russia. The Russian privilege was likewise terminated upon the expiration of the ten years mentioned, and this article of the treaty was never again revived.

Having reviewed the negotiations preceding the treaty of 1825 and examined the provisions of that instrument, I now, in Chapter I, pass to a statement of the progress of the negotiation of the treaty, showing the views of the signatories and parties and those claiming to be alien as to the intentions of the government. As soon after the treaty as the information could be obtained, in 1827, a map was published in St. Petersburg, by order

¹ See also Ex. Doc. No. 1, 75th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 100-101.



1. $\text{Pr}(\text{A}) = 0.3$, $\text{Pr}(\text{B}) = 0.4$, $\text{Pr}(\text{A} \cap \text{B}) = 0.1$
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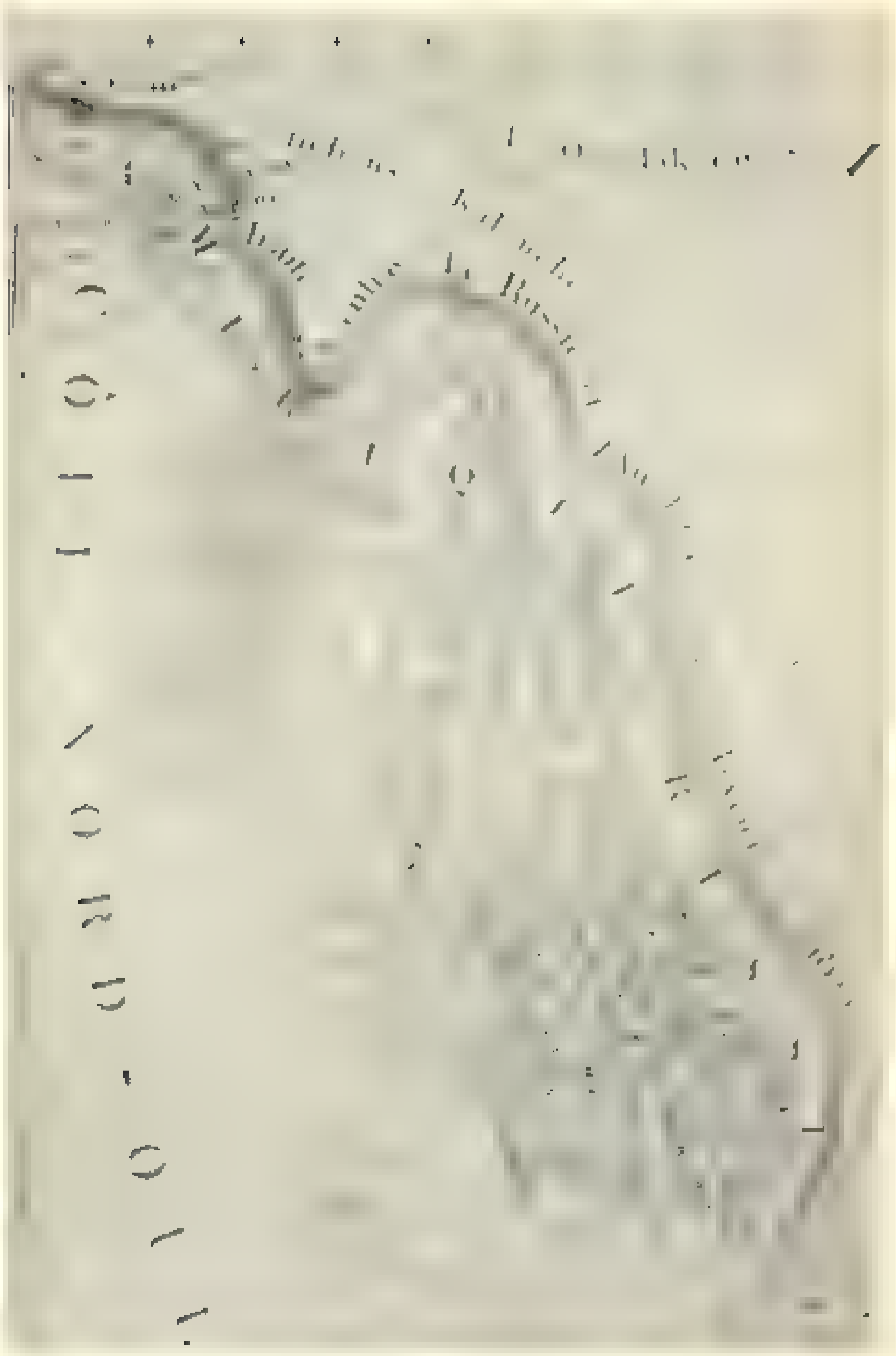
selected one which appeared in 1844, first because it was issued
a long time ago and secondly because of a page of explanation which
gives a brief explanation of the record, then because it was "published by
order of the Legislature of the State of New York" and also because
there is a list of names and of the names of the persons who
It will be seen that on this map is mentioned the name of a
"John A. Jones" who was at Fort Ontario on 28 Feb or 1864" as in-
dicated in the document of 1864, 1865 and 1866 No. 8.

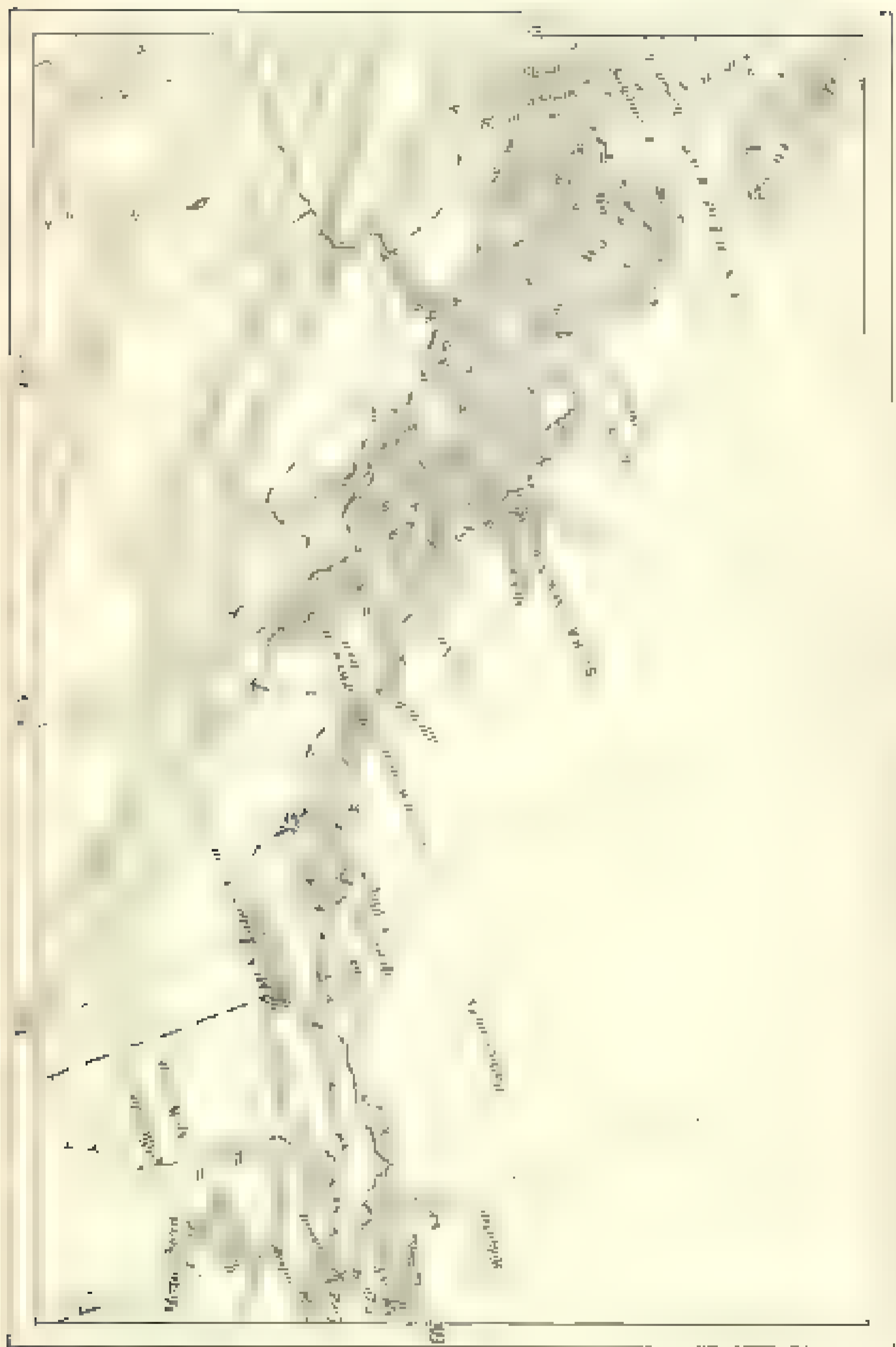
We may now consider the treaty of 1803, between France and the United States for the cession of America's Louisiana. It is important to observe it was signed by the Secretary of State, and not by the President, and that while it is intended to transfer the territory not just by treaty convention, and it defines the limits of territory on the one hand, just as it has been claimed by thirteen forty years before (see Chap. No. 1).

A second volume of papers (1929-34) is reproduced to show that up to the introduction of *Chlamydomonas* published by Hattori & colleagues in mid-October 1934, all such papers dealt only with other organisms from Hattori and his colleagues (from *Chlorella* and *Chlamydomonas* onwards).

[illegible]

Such a case of experience of thirty years previous, and of thirty years to add to, has never met the eye and ears, though, indeed, not "checked" on land by the Russians, nor on the main island as reported over at a period which is decisive of the interpretation of the treaty given to it by the two parties who were the contracting parties. I have referred to the two companies trading companies in whose interest the two companies were entered on and for whose benefit, namely, the treaty was made. The latter an American Company, which was the virtual government of the territory of Russian America, as declared





the Hudson Bay Company's title of territory or "uninhabited" all the bays, rivers, estuaries, rivers or lakes in that "re of coast" secured to the said under the treaty, in consideration of the said company's agreement to pay for the land in severalty to the said, and also of an annual payment by the Hudson Bay Company. This case was a matter of right to the said and the said government and the said case was decided by the Hudson Bay Company's title of territory or "uninhabited" all the bays, rivers, estuaries, rivers or lakes in that "re of coast" secured to the said under the treaty, in consideration of the said company's agreement to pay for the land in severalty to the said, and also of an annual payment by the Hudson Bay Company.

The corporation had not all of Great Britain and the United States who estimated and agreed that there was a large surplus, a governor of the United States Company, who had assured that all of the goods before the treaty of 1812. He was fully convinced that the surplus was as he testified to before the United States court in 1812, was a surplus which covered the entire territory, and a surplus over it in the course of the administration of the government. The surplus of the United States Company was not the surplus of the territory, a surplus of the United States, but a surplus of the United States in a nation and a surplus of the United States and a surplus of the United States.

In 1967 a select committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom was appointed to consider the state of those firms registered in the United Kingdom which had taken advantage of the provisions of the company law over which they possessed a considerable knowledge. A number of members of this com-

[illegible]

for 30 days in the field at 1000 m

[illegible]

more often available and, indeed, seemed to be more or less accepted as something that had to be done by the workers.

이름: 성명: 성별: 나이: 직업: 주소: 연락처: 이메일:

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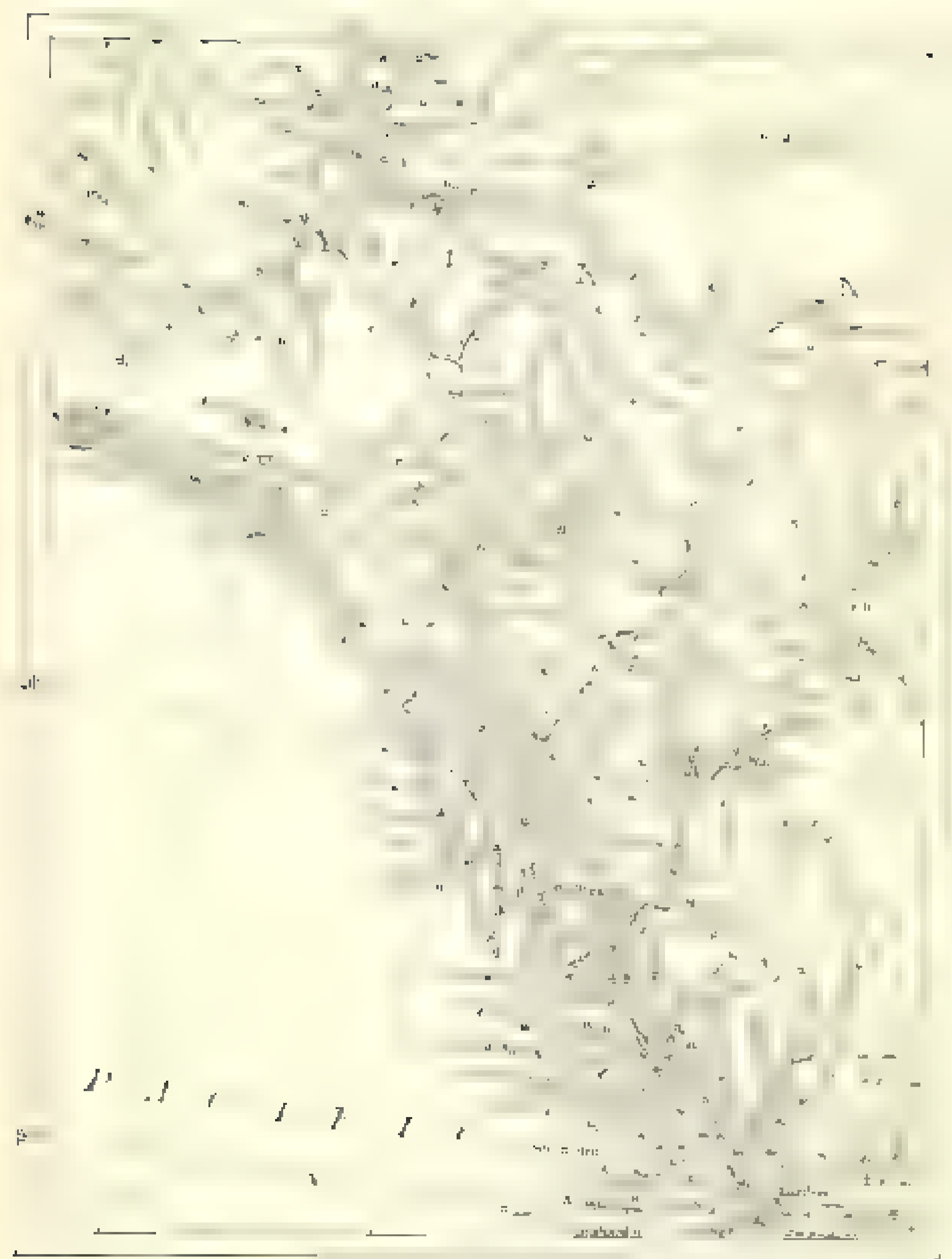
11

התעוררתי וזלתי אל נאומה

[illegible]

For the purpose of this study, the data on the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the United States and the world are presented in a series of tables, charts, and maps. The data are presented in a series of tables, charts, and maps. The data are presented in a series of tables, charts, and maps.

+) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$



and testimony for a distance of about 2 1/2 miles. In a survey, Mr. Roubidoux, my first witness, agrees in substance with Mr. Edwards as to the length and direction of the Helderberg hills.

There was also an interview on the 20th of the month, as a representative of the government of Canada, Chief Justice Tupper of Canada. Sir George Simpson was examined before the commission, was asked questions respecting the law, and the testimony on behalf the corresponding fact. To explain all the complexity of the case, he explained to the court the nature of the territory in question, and said, "There is a strip of country marked upon the map, from 54° 40' to 60° 00' north latitude, we have taken from the Russian American Company for a term of years," and he proceeded at some length to explain the territory and the reasons for such use.

No question was raised by any man of the court, nor by the representatives of the public, as to the validity of the lease or the correctness of the map which was printed as a part of the report submitted to the President. And even ~~the~~ the same map which showed that a certain strip of territory is ceded or reserved to certain Indians, has been used from time to time by the present claim of the United States. See Map No. 1. The lease was for twenty years, and not on the part of the two, were none of the things mentioned of the terms of it. During the twenty years, at the request of the companies, a territory was reserved in the case was, by order in fact, the United States, retaining verminous except for the purposes

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These findings suggest that there are a number of other factors that may be related to the use of the Internet for health information. For example, the use of the Internet for health information may be related to the use of the Internet for other purposes, such as social networking or entertainment. Further research is needed to explore these relationships.

4. The Work Item is a **Goal**.

[illegible]

10. "I think that the information will be in the public interest
in a timely and useful way. The information related to the
above report is further evidence that there is a need for the regular and timely collection of information
on the progress of the project. It is important to keep the public informed about progress."

[illegible]

facts of the case may be accepted as a principle which we without prejudice apply to the rights of the United States the permanent boundary of the lake to be fixed."

The foregoing citations show that we never the Alaska governor and no other American interests under it have had occasion to express their views as to the strip of territory awarded to Russia under the treaty of 1825. They have not complained that they regarded it as an antoken strip of territory added to a wilderness and waste of the sea and that the interior waters be used in such a way as to Russian or American territorial waters.

When, in 1822, the Duke of Yorkington was a member of parliament and the commissioner to the International Congress of Vienna, he carried with him an instruction from the royal cabinet asking the protest of the government against the use of 1821 to the United States of the Russian American relations at that congress. After receiving the opinion of the great foreign lawyer, Lord Stowell, he wrote:

"I apprehend that the United States have a very good title to the strip of territory which they have claimed as theirs, and that the Russian American relations at Vienna are not likely to be prejudicial to the United States of America."

There is no reason for believing that the United States at that time were ever occupied with the territory now in dispute except for the purpose of a road, or even a road or a strip of land to be used as a strip of territory. It is a strip of waters and land by it. On the other hand, by the extension of the area of occupation and control by Russia and the United States. First, we have seen that very soon after the treaty of 1825 the Russian government claimed a strip of territory and a strip of waters of the sea and used by it. Second, the Russian American Company established forts and trading posts within the strip. Third, by virtue of the treaty, which was a recognized assertion of its sovereignty, it transferred all its rights and claims and posts to the British company. Fourth, at the termination of the extension, Russia retained and took possession and remained in possession of the strip of Alaska to the United States. Fifth, it reserved the right of the native Indians of abiding the strip, and exercised control and supervision over them. Sixth, immediately after the treaty in 1825 the Department of State of the United

* See also the report of the Secretary of State.

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to the fact that a people is not independent of occupation and exercise of sovereignty prior to the 1890s, seventy years prior to the request of respecting this concept of non-sovereignty and non-territoriality by the British government. At this time, the present non-territorial law is not created. There is no longer a clear British colonialism to the states and instance in history where a subject is to land with all the circumstances that were so called, a treaty of, and in defining the French proposal on the 19th of April, the plan of non-territoriality which had been framed by Secretary Olney and Sir John Lubbock in 1897. The treaty which these two states reached stipulated, seemed so carefully marked the most advanced stage yet attained for the peaceful settlement of international questions not subject to the adjustment of any other international negotiation. In this convention, drawn with a view to "the securing by treaty the principle of international non-territoriality," they provided that a case of dispute should be referred to arbitrators and an umpire, except territorial claims. They recognized that territorial questions are to be decided by the sovereignty and honor of nations but as to them a different method was necessary and they provided that these should be settled by a tribunal of three judges of the highest standing in each country, and that a binding decision could only be rendered by a vote of two of the three judges. The American

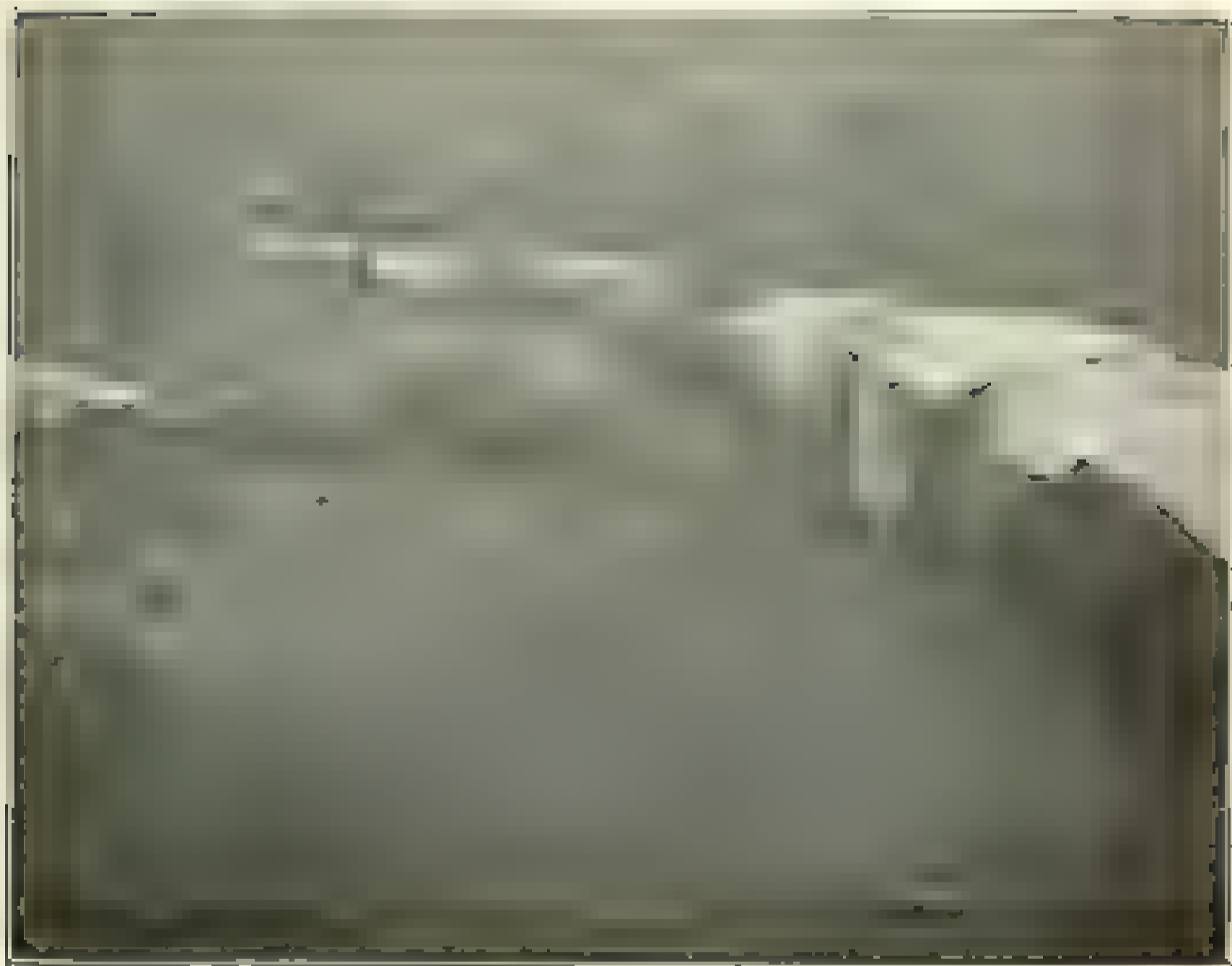
ambassadors concluded that part in their mission for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute, with the understanding that a case of dispute might be referred to five of the six judges.

The project was rejected by the House of Commons there, and the other plan was being pushed forward. The fact that the United States was not with the others and that it is bound only

not to should be referred back to the two governments for further discussion regarding the

THE ON A YUKON TRAIL

THE MOUNTAIN, April 24, 1911



1. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

1. **התאמה:** $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ כאשר \mathcal{A} ו- \mathcal{B} הם קולקציות של קבוצות.
 2. **התאמה הדדית:** $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ ו- $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$.
 3. **התאמה חלקית:** $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ כאשר \mathcal{A} ו- \mathcal{B} הם קולקציות של קבוצות.
 4. **התאמה מלאה:** $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ ו- $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ כאשר \mathcal{A} ו- \mathcal{B} הם קולקציות של קבוצות.
 5. **התאמה מלאה חלקית:** $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ ו- $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ כאשר \mathcal{A} ו- \mathcal{B} הם קולקציות של קבוצות.



1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

number of men were at the point of a vast area of land, and of the height of the mountains of the region. More than a hundred men were at the point. They had been there for a long time, and the work done in the region of the mountains, where they had relied on getting the route to the point of the mountain. They were at the point of the mountain, and the work done in the region of the mountains, where they had relied on getting the route to the point of the mountain.



only a few months' at the end of the year, and the work done in the region of the mountains, where they had relied on getting the route to the point of the mountain.

The swiftness for it was in the work done in the region of the mountains, where they had relied on getting the route to the point of the mountain. The work done in the region of the mountains, where they had relied on getting the route to the point of the mountain.

side from the trail. The experience of the station brought out some remarkable new needs. The "go-down"

low. Paulsen was not much clearer when he saw the ruins of the
 town. I saw a number of small houses, but no one was there. The
 people of the town of Klondike had long ago expressed the
 wish to build a town of the new town, gold-seeking. I
 saw a number of small houses and a few people.

and a few people. All the people that were there
 were of the town of Klondike. The town was a small town
 and the people were of the town of Klondike. The town was a
 small town and the people were of the town of Klondike.

The town was a small town and the people were of the town of Klondike. The town was a small town and the people were of the town of Klondike.

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In some places in the lowlands the croatia lay
in the very carpet of vegetation. It grew almost as readily in the
undergrowth of the forest as on a high hill. It was the dried out water
toughly (the ground) (the ground)

[illegible]



er participation. He thought the honest attitude of Canadian government had not secured its support from the railway project, that the building of the road had consequently collapsed; that it is an honest corporation, not a corrupt one of the country. The next day we set out for the canyon, where, after a run of three days, having made two of the men experienced the earnings of more than three months, we took steamer passage down the river.

It is pleasant to be able to quit the road at any time, but particularly so in summer. The worst of the journey up the river over the trestle is remembered in 121 miles by the great river

The two chief causes of the changes now rapidly progressing are due up to a certain point, by no means coincident, of course, with the progress of geography proper. One of the causes is the

progress of geology. The other is the belief in the evolution of organic forms, a sentiment of by no means recent origin. To these must be added the better knowledge of the cosmology through the application of a year or two to the study of the phenomena, as well as the results of strictly geographical exploration of lands and seas. But add to these of secondary importance alongside of the revolution, that we have worked by the acceptance of a large and organic evolution. The study of the earth in relation to man, as now understood, has become wonderfully more interesting and useful of late years than it was a few years ago in the beginning, and we may well believe that the explorations of the twentieth century will profit greatly by the increased interest and application of nature that people here will soon carry into the field.

It will not be possible to consider in this article any of the appropriate kinds of geographical knowledge, such as the many physical elements of the subject, such as mountains, rivers, given over to the laws, the earth as a globe, the atmosphere, and the ocean, cannot be neglected. Furthermore, only some of the most practical aspects of our study will here be touched upon, namely, the art of giving a concise and effective verbal description of a form, a fact, a description that would entitle a hearer or reader to using the essential facts of nature and effectively conveying the same to the hearer or reader.

It is not a simple matter to frame a good verbal description of geographical forms. The description is not so simple as it is impossible by just stating to set forth facts of form—rather with the fidelity of a good model, or by trying to replace a fact of distribution as accurately as they are shown on a good map, or by seeking to present picturesque impressions from a single point of view, such as are given in good pictures. The value of the hearer or reader would be seriously lost if the power of the speaker or writer to explain and to indicate by words the geographical element is that fact proper expressed in a plain, graphic or pictorial art. Verbal description has a long history of its own. It is as, however, chiefly to summarized facts, whether they are details or generalities, as it has to do with new facts by means of their contrast with certain previously known types which are as clear as the stars above you when the appropriate terms are used.

α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η

There can be no question that the latter are more generally des-

cribed, and pictures are essential, yet practically instruction in description of land forms are seldom a part of school or college teaching. Perhaps it is for this reason that books of travel so generally fail to give their readers a clear idea of the regions with which they are concerned. As a means of instructing and error-finding, school practical exercises should be introduced in connection with descriptions of features in geography.

A first class of descriptive words of the facts observed either in the face of nature during field excursions or upon maps, charts, and pictures in the vocabulary.

When the object is to describe a program of land forms in form or written language three classes of more or less technical terms may be employed, as was shown by Beck in a communication to the 28th International Geographical Congress in London 1885. One class comprises and well noted in ordinary language

mountains, ridge and valley for elevated elevations or depress-

ions precipitous, steep, rolling, level, and so on. Another class in-

cludes broad, narrow, synclinal valley, and so on. A third class con-

sists of terms concerned, and this class is the youngest of the three.

partly regular slopes. None of the classes contains as many terms as the others.

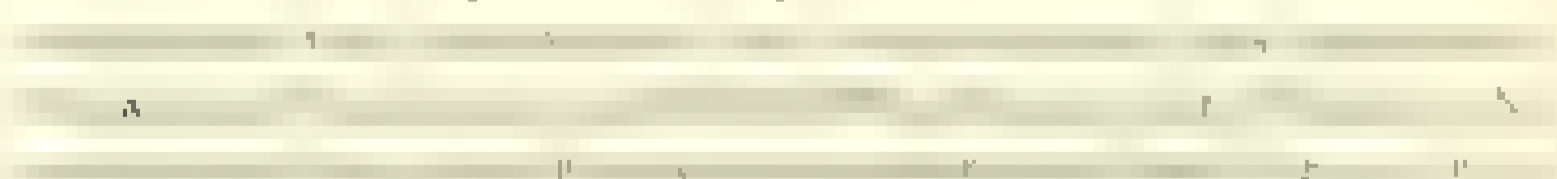
The first or practical class has the merit of soundness and as if forgetting that such a method of description implies the

ination," as Lyda put it. The second or structural class has at least a negative view of evolution as a science, but it fails to satisfy the student who has left no room for further exploration. In geographical work, the third or explanatory rational, as a general class is struggling to be investigated but is often led by emotional reactions involving grave risk of error because the explanations or words in the books are used to be accepted. It is interesting to inquire why a large class of the mind began to be still on Lyda's map or when the teacher would use with the class.

[illegible]

As a result, a forward search for a deeper or wider base will be a happy one, which seems to be toward rational explanation. A greater interest is excited in zoogeography as its basis is founded on the fact, on a solid foundation, a greater power of observation is required in response to the discovery of many correlations among the elements of nature for us that springs from a deep explanation. Here is the practical value of a method that may thus far seem of only theoretical value.

A concrete case may be illustrated by the diagrams on pages 47 to 49. Empirical description will see a narrower and a



description does not concern itself with correlations.

Structural description recognizes a correlation between the horizontal strata of which the mountain is built and the horizontal behavior of the slopes at the canyon walls, and between the relative resistance of the various layers and their exposure as reason for the lateral spread of the cliffs and the weaker mass of the slopes, yet the correlation of strata is along with that of a just comparison of the two fragments, and the strata are alike in both, and the forms represented depend on the development of one and the greater development of the other canyon, but structural description takes no account of development, for of the resulting correlations of form and time.



Fig. 1. A cross-section of the Katpa Mountain.

Topographic description recognizes a correlation between the horizontal strata and the horizontal behavior of the slopes, and between the relative resistance of the various layers and their exposure as reason for the lateral spread of the cliffs and the weaker mass of the slopes, yet the correlation of strata is along with that of a just comparison of the two fragments, and the strata are alike in both, and the forms represented depend on the development of one and the greater development of the other canyon, but structural description takes no account of development, for of the resulting correlations of form and time.

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trained than one who trusts to a servant on without explanation. Suppose, for instance the student may be, his outer sight is presently asked of his insight. As, very as he may traverse his field of work, his path will be cut out only by a patient endeavor to see everything, the eye it is guided by a well-planned search for essential points. Accurate as this vision may be, they still are dangerous of being abstract and rather than, not helpful. If there are no pictures without being explanatory. And yet with all the advantages that come from successful explanation, there is one serious drawback, namely a hesitancy to be involved in a telling of description because of its inherent dangers. However, one can be assured he is obliged to go into some measure that they may be

[illegible]

and the other two are less important. As a consequence, the new
technology will be used in a way that is not optimal for the
system as a whole.

[illegible]

The monochromatic study and advancement toward much broader correlations by which the forms of large groups and thought into four or five assemblies. Systematic groups that would then seem to serve to give a partial object as system, was an easy to be say, it was just to convey a certain idea of reason, and a great body of facts in what is to be said to be the nature of relations, etc. It was a certain knowledge for ontology, by which, rational, and others, as a description can be given to a vast variety of different formations, their likeness to, or difference from, many standard types.

In my own experience, the dominating principle of systematic geography is that of the geographical cycle, of which some account has been given on an early page of this Magazine (vol. 1881, p. 25), and in various later articles, out of which a fuller statement appears in the current number of the „*London Geographical Journal*.“ It is a somewhat extensive bibliography of the more concrete sources, in words, and I fear only a partial list of the cycle has come. It is a somewhat extensive, but not a well-organized description, because it leads off a wide procession of facts, instead of turning them over for a more or less not almost general application to some particular set of facts now existing, for example, China, Korea, Siberia, Italy, holding on the border of the continental shelf of the Alps, and agitating during their progressive adjustment to the structures on which they work. It is a process of induction, based mainly on a few abstract ideas of soil or fragility rates, and to the social conditions of the settlements. It stimulates the recognition of real land objects, the rudimentary concepts of land, the importance of streams of water has thus been expanded so as to include all kinds of a new land movement, and even of water or waste, and the generalization that is thus made covers all the surface of its basin. A generalization that is „produced in a certain“ a first instance by the river in areas of weak rocks, and is first attracted by the creeping waste down the river, the strong resistant rocks, and the geological theory is evolutionary. It is a form of knowledge, receives now so part from the progressive process of the generalizations that we had and the facts of nature. If water description in this way seems to be I do not believe there is any more general knowledge of land forms at all than is shown by the application of the principles here referred to. It is a matter of a dozen hours of work over grade to make themselves acquainted with the geographical cycle, and the importance of the methods and principles in their teaching.

EDWARD DUTTON, LL. D.

Less than thirty years ago the sciences of the American West were almost barren. A fraction out of science and scholars were present, and even by the student population expressed out of the Ohio State University, Dr. Edward Dutton. In October 1866, with only a few hours' warning Dutton passed away. The place which he had taken in his short life was well filled by his successor. Dr. Dutton graduated from Harvard College in 1848. Since 1862 he has been state geologist of Ohio, and since 1873 professor of geology and for many years president of the Ohio State University. Many

important reports on the geology of Ohio and the mineral gas supply of the United States are the evidence of his original investigations. In 1867 he was president of the Geological Society of America. Since then the report of the College of the University has been presented to Dutton as a man of honor, and a man of all.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

During the progress of his official duties as the Vice-Chairman of the U. S. Geological Survey, Mr. H. Sewell has been compelled to resign the secretaryship of the National Geographic Society, an office which he has so ably and reasonably filled during the past two years. As a result of his official duties, however, let us for in December, 1897, it may be noted that the membership of the Society has increased from 1,500 to more than 2,200, and has been so rapidly increasing in the near future to greatly exceed that number.

Frederick Haynes Sewell was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1862. After a course at the common schools of Newbury, Massachusetts, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 18, and was a graduate with high honors as an engineer and geologist in 1885. Several years were passed in various engineering work in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and various sections of the United States. In 1888 he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the U. S. Geological Survey, a position which he held for the first time. Since then Mr. Sewell has planned and organized the systematic investigation of the flow and capacity of many rivers in arid regions of the West, his object being to ascertain the resources of water available for the

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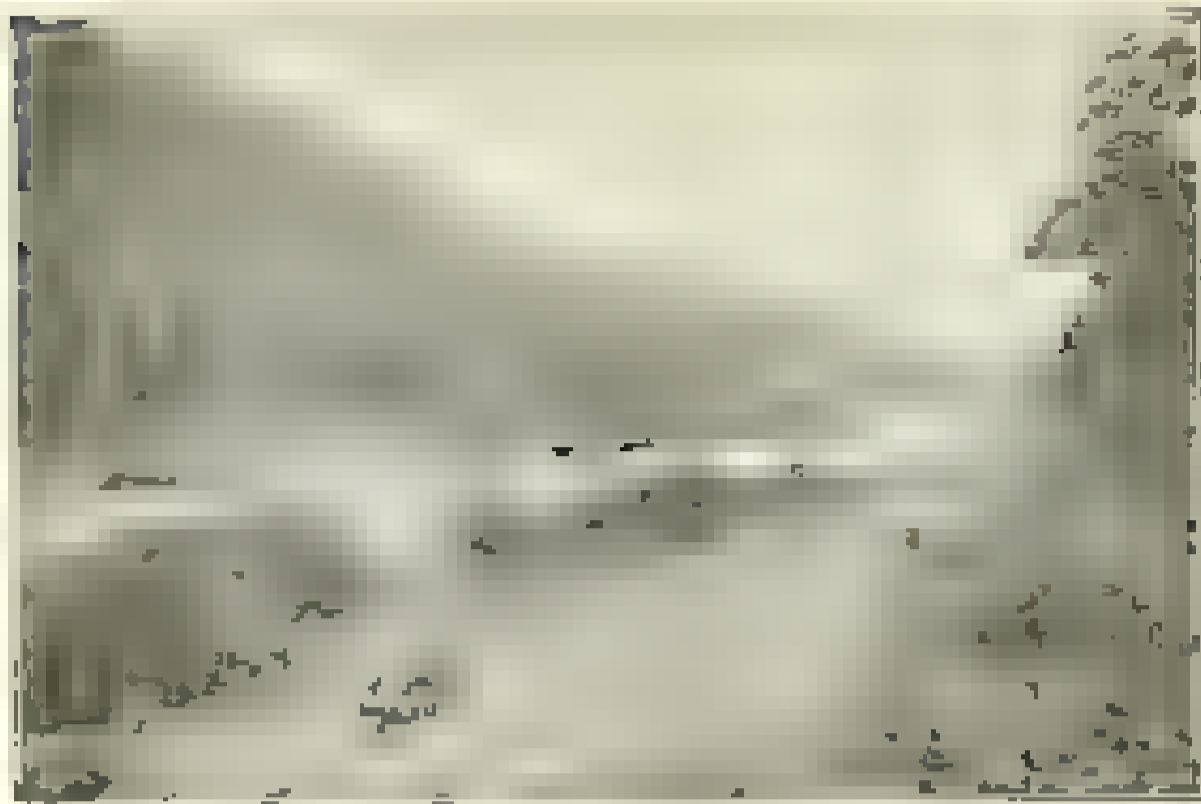
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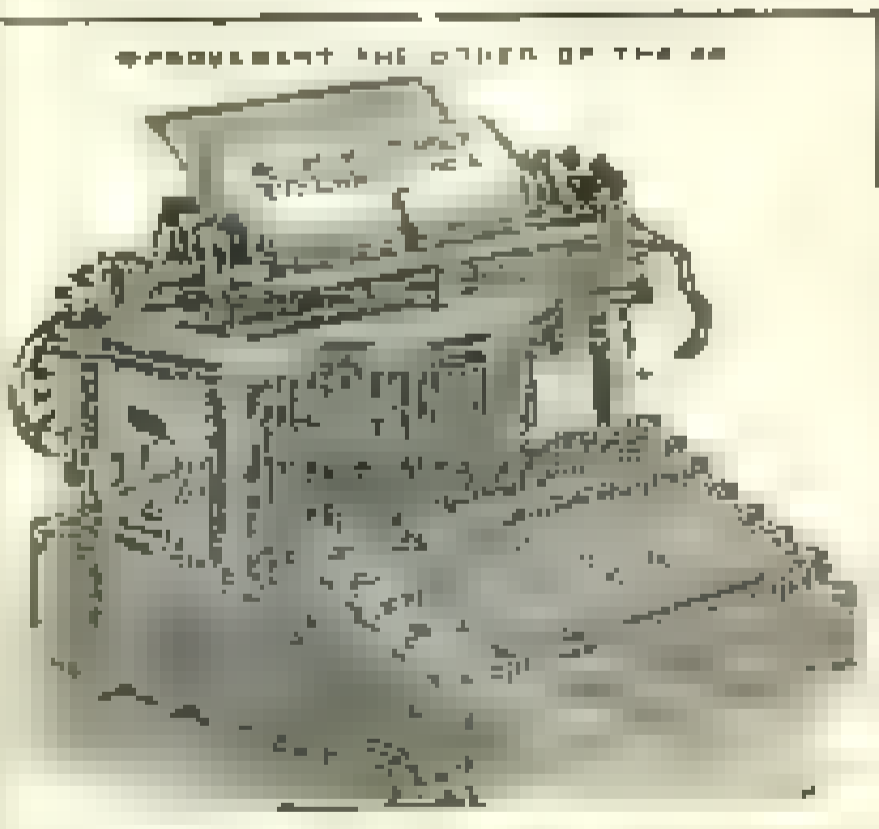
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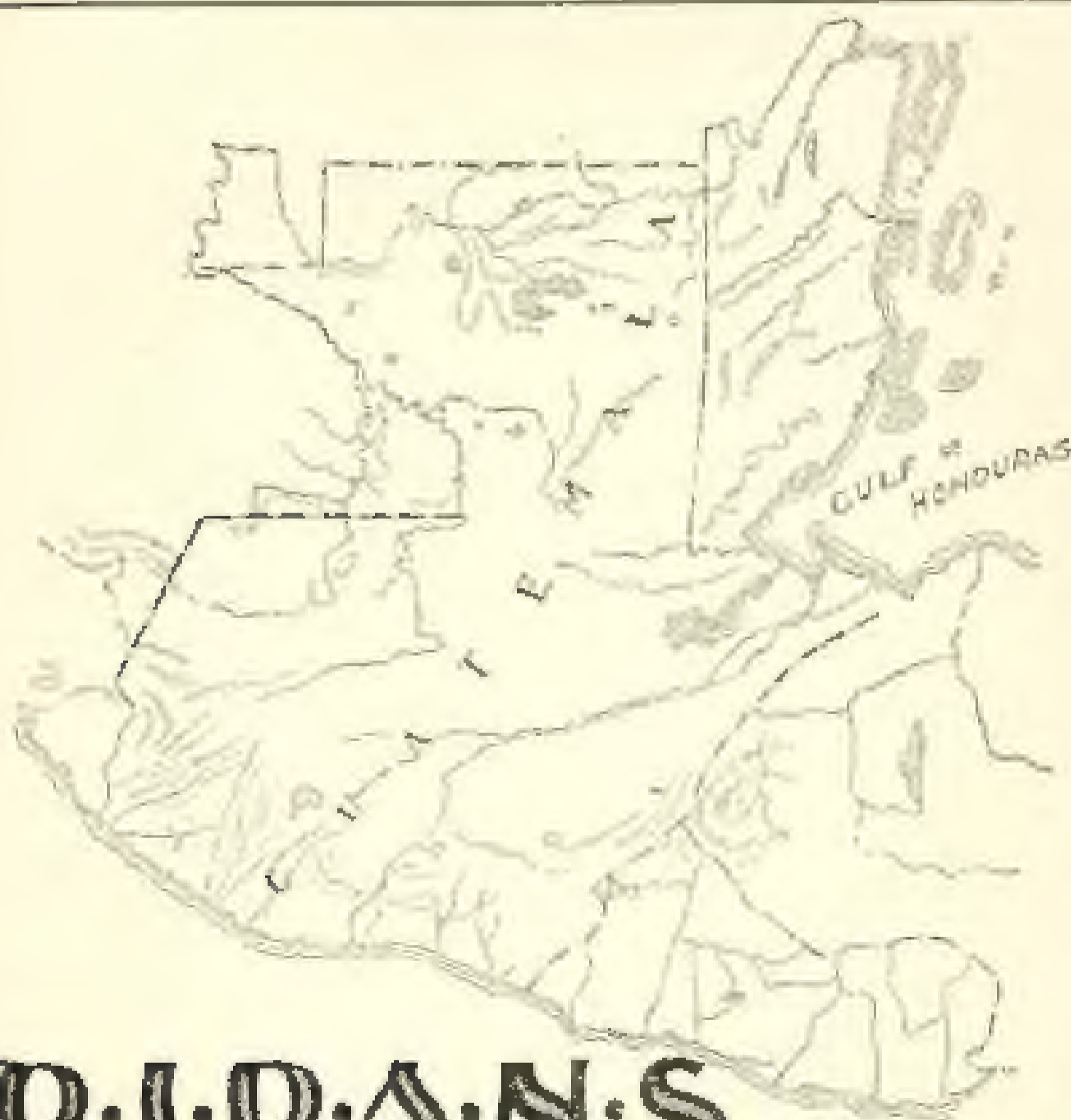
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